

Fire Danger Area:

- West Central Colorado
- WRF-GRD-GMF
- Areas above 8500 ft
 Maste NWCC Wy Station





Fire Danger Interpretation:



EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate - Lower Potential, but always be aware

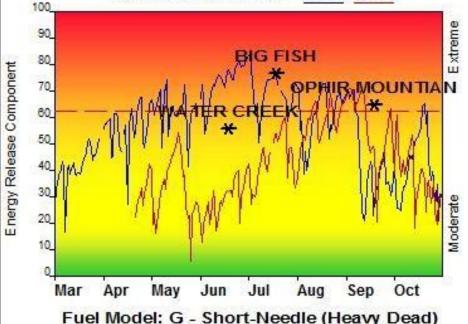
Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1986 - 2015

Average — shows peak fire season over 30 years (6810 observations) 90th Percentile — Only 10% of the 6810 days from 1986 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 62

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%,

Temperature over 75, Energy Release Component over 64

Years to Remember: 2002 2009



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.

Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.

✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape — Fuel, Weather, Topography.

Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Timber fires usually spread by creeping surface fire, passive torching, and short-range spotting. They are usually controllable under moderate conditions (eg. Spraddle Creek Fire, 1998). During more extreme conditions, resulting from extended drought, wind and/or slope can support extreme fire behavior with active crown fire and long-range spotting. Extreme spread rates are usually related to high wind, such as the 7,000 acre run on the Big Fish Fire in August 2002 caused by a cold frontal passage with winds over 30 mph. The heavy dead/down fuels in these stands can also create fires that exhibit plume-dominated fire behavior that results in extreme, erratic, fuel-driven fire spread.

Responsible Agency: UCRIFMU D Scronek R. Wilmore, FF+4.1 build 1520 05/11/2016-16:25 (S:\Dispatch\!!!2015\In...\Timber SIG_G_2015_ds_5-15)

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